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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.....NO. 323

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

BAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH. Matinee.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PINAFORE. Matinee.
ABERLE'S THEATRE—OLD SLEUTH. Matinee.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—MARIONNETTES. Matinee.
WALLACK'S—OUR GIRLS.
ACADAMY OF MUSIC—AIDA.
FIFTH NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee.
LINTH AVENUE—SELF CONQUEST.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
STANDARD THEATRE—FANTASIE. Matinee.
GERMANIA THEATRE—BUCCHIOLO.
ADAMS' PARK THEATRE—PUTS IN ISLAND.
DAILY'S THEATRE—VIVAS. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAKLEY. Matinee.
THALLA THEATRE—DIE BRUDER.
NITRO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
COMIQUE—MELLIAN GARDEN CHRISTMAS. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.
CHICKERING HALL—ORGAN RECITALS. Matinee.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE—HUMOROUS LECTURE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and
partly cloudy, with snow in the morning, followed
by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were less
active, and early in the day the market declined
heavily. Toward the close, however, there was
a considerable recovery. Money was generally
to be had at 7 per cent for call loans, although
it was bid up to 7 per cent and a slight "com-
mission" at times. Bonds of all classes were
quiet and about firm. Foreign exchange was
heavy at slightly advanced rates.

No NORTHERN STATESMEN are to be sent to
stump Louisiana this fall. For reasons see
Washington despatch.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Postmaster Gen-
eral and that of the United States Treasurer
will be found on another page. Like some
brands of champagne, they are dry but good.

NATURALLY the news that Brooklyn streets
and culverts have been cleaned and that dipht-
heria is dying out appear in the same para-
graph, for diphteria is not known where
streets and drains are clean.

PERU is not to have the glory of the late Ad-
miral Grau, of the Huascar, all to herself, for
it now appears that the gallant sailor first took to
the sea on an American ship. We might, per-
haps, have retained him had not Congress de-
cided that we are not to be a maritime nation.

GENERAL THOMAS' STATUS, like public recog-
nition of his character and services, was a
long delayed honor; but perhaps it was better
so, for when men of his modesty and unshowy
but sterling worth are once accepted at their
true value their reputation can never afterward
be belittled.

COMMISSIONER MACLEAN is reported to have
laid the blame for the dirty streets upon his
brother Commissioners, claiming that they
hampered him in his efforts toward reform.
Commissioner Morrison having denied the soft
inappreciation it is in order for the republic-
an members of the Board to clear their skirts—or
the streets.

IT WAS STATED YESTERDAY that in the course
of a month the new French cable will be con-
nected with every important city in the United
States; that the work of putting up wires in-
land is now being prosecuted in seven different
States, and it is expected that communication
will be perfected with Boston and Chicago in a
very short time.

IN THE SPEECH at the breakfast given in his
honor yesterday, Mr. Holyoke, one of the truest
friends that workingmen anywhere have found,
indicated in a single remark a difference between
the laboring classes here and in England which
should set the dissatisfied among us to think-
ing. He said "all the co-operatives asked was
that the government should keep its hands off
and leave labor alone to work out its own des-
tines."

A JOURNAL OF THIS CITY—the *Art Inter-
change*—by offering different money prizes for
various kinds of decorative art work, has taken
the initiative in this encouraging excellence of
design and color in objects of household adorn-
ment. It would be well if there were, as in
England, many such competitions, and patrons of
art and establishments which furnish decor-
ative and industrial art work would, by opening
competitions for considerable money prizes, do
much to raise the standard of American art in
these departments and the commercial values.

THE WEATHER.—As predicted in yesterday's
HERALD, the storm centre advanced rapidly
toward the Middle Atlantic coast early in the
morning, attended by rains and strong winds.
Severe weather was experienced along the coast
in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras and in the lower
lake regions. The disturbance is followed by a
large area of high barometer, which now domi-
nates the weather in all the districts except on
the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Cloudiness and
rain prevailed throughout all the territory east
of the Mississippi. West of that river it
was clear. The temperature fell de-
cidedly in all sections of the country,
and is now below freezing point in the
lake regions, central valley districts and
westward to the Rocky Mountains. The winds
have been from brisk to high along the Atlantic
coast north of Charleston, brisk in the lake
regions and fresh in the other districts. The
storm that is passing away is likely to prove se-
vere in the Atlantic, between latitudes 35 and
45, during the latter part of this week. The
weather in New York will be colder and partly
cloudy, with snow in the morning, followed by
clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and clear.

The Redemption of Niagara.

The three greatest natural wonders of
the American continent—perhaps we may
safely say the three grandest on the earth—
are all comprised within the United States.
They are the Yosemite Valley, the region
about the headwaters of the Yellowstone
River and Niagara Falls. The first two
are amply guarded by legislation against
defacement and reserved for public resort
and recreation exclusively and inalienably.
Congress, in 1864, granted the Yosemite
Valley to the State of California subject to
those conditions, and the State accepted
the trust and administered it through official
Commissioners. Eight years afterward, in
1872, Congress withdrew a district of
nearly four thousand square miles,
situated in Wyoming and Montana Terri-
tories, from occupancy under the general
land laws, and dedicated it, as the Yellow-
stone National Park, to the same public
purposes with the Yosemite, under regula-
tions to be framed and administered by the
Secretary of the Interior. But Niagara—
discovered ages before a white man's eyes
ever rested on the tremendous escarpment
of El Capitan, and become a shrine of de-
vout pilgrimage for innumerable travellers
from every quarter of the globe centuries
before a white man's foot ever pressed the
burning soil out of which spring the
Yellowstone geysers—has never been pro-
tected by law from the land jobber, the
shopkeeper, the manufacturer or the pur-
veyor of "side shows." Everybody knows in
general the present condition of the banks
of Niagara River, both above and below
the Falls—how all the approaches to the
cataracts and almost all the spots even
from which a view of them can be obtained
are monopolized by showmen, mill-
owners and tradesmen, intruding incon-
gruous spectacles upon the natural pan-
orama. Sir Thomas Browne, in his quaint
phrases, illustrated long ago the shame of
Egypt by the reproach that mummy is
made merchandise and Pharaoh is sold for
balsams. The shame of the State of New
York and the Dominion of Canada in suffer-
ing Niagara to stay degraded into a combi-
nation of mill race, circus tent and bazaar
is scarcely inferior. Congress is not re-
sponsible in any degree for this desecration
of a wonder of the world. The federal
government never has had the control of the
place which it possessed of the Yosemite
and the Yellowstone.

Two years ago Earl Dufferin, then Gov-
ernor General of the Dominion, in a casual
conversation with our Governor Robinson,
suggested the propriety of some joint action
by the State of New York and the Canadian
province of Ontario to remedy these abuses
and rescue Niagara from disfigurement.
He scarcely could have treated a magis-
trate less disposed to favor the application
of public money to an aesthetic purpose.
But even Governor Robinson was moved by
this suggestion, and repeated it to the Legis-
lature of New York in his last annual mes-
sage, declaring in more forcible and in-
dignant language than we have em-
ployed, that it is "a matter of univer-
sal complaint that the most favorable
points of observation around the Falls are
appropriated for purposes of private profit,
while the shores swarm with sharpers,
hucksters and peddlers, who perpetually
harass all visitors." The Legislature
thereupon referred the whole subject to the
Commissioners of the State Survey for ex-
amination, and the gentlemen who consti-
tute that Board, under the presidency of
ex-Governor Seymour, are to meet at Utica
to-morrow for the purpose of framing a re-
port. Their eminent reputation and im-
partial character certainly will give great
weight to any recommendation they may
make; and, from our knowledge of the
investigations they have completed, we
feel warranted to believe that they must
advise the immediate adoption of a de-
tailed plan, in concert with the govern-
ment of the Province of Ontario, for the
purchase of strips of land on each side of
the Niagara River, or for their appropriation
under the governmental right of
eminent domain, to be held and managed
henceforth as a public park akin to those
of the Yellowstone and Yosemite, though
pigmy in dimensions by comparison.

The method they have pursued was to
instruct the director of the survey, Mr.
James T. Gardner, early in this year to
thoroughly explore all the surroundings of
the Falls and ascertain the changes which
are in progress or are threatened, and the
probable future aspect of the place if it is
left in private hands; and also to prepare,
in consultation with Mr. Frederick L.
Olmsted, plans for a State reservation
sufficient to protect the scenery of the New
York shores and secure ample opportuni-
ties for public access to points command-
ing the best views of the cataracts and the
rapids. To this business these experts ap-
plied a considerable part of the spring and
the summer, subject to the personal super-
vision of members of the Board, and some
of the results they have ascertained are
more alarming than anything of which the
public generally are aware. The encroach-
ments on the shores for purposes of manu-
facturing and trade that are in progress or
are meditated are found to be vastly more
serious to the public interests than any an-
noyances arising from "sharpers, hucksters
and peddlers." The rapids north of Goat
Island are in process of more disfigurement
by the construction of new wing dams and
ice barriers for the paper mills on the little
islands which break their course; an im-
mense mill capable of grinding eight
hundred barrels of flour a day has recently
been erected on the edge of the cliffs below
the American Fall; the axe is ruthlessly
felling trees by the hundred which formerly
overhung the water, to make clearings for a
multitude of new shops and shows, and we
have heard that Goat Island itself is threat-
ened with the peril of passing, by private
sale or by auction, into the possession of
speculators, who design to strip the forest
from most of its area and convert it into a
race course, with all the worst accompani-
ments of horseracing when it is managed
solely for private profit.

In the latter part of September, after a
preliminary draft of the observations of the
experts was completed, the Commissioners
of the Survey met the Cabinet officers of the
Province of Ontario at Niagara, and, after a

personal inspection of the ground and con-
firmation of the alleged facts, it was unani-
mously agreed by both bodies that the utter
destruction of the remaining natural
beauties of the surroundings of the cataracts
at a very early day can only be averted by
the prompt interference of the two govern-
ments. General plans for mutual State and
Provincial reservations were also considered
at the same time and approved with like
unanimity. On the side of the New York
Commissioners the interval since that meet-
ing has been applied to perfecting these
plans so far as they relate to this State, and
a careful estimate of the cost of executing
them has just been completed, founded
upon offers of sale received from the land-
owners themselves and upon the statistics
of all recent transfers of real estate in the
neighborhood of the Falls. What the total
is we have not heard. We presume to-
morrow will disclose it. But if it is a
reasonable sum we do not doubt that the
people will approve its appropriation and
commend Governor Cornell and the next
Legislature if they unite in making it. It
is worth while for New York to relieve
itself from the shame of the present condi-
tion of Niagara, even at considerable cost
of money. Perhaps there is something to
be said in apology for the shame that
Niagara has suffered to drift into this con-
dition. It has done so gradually, and
much of the disfigurement has occurred
during a period when the public conscience
was not educated up to a keen sense of
duty concerning holding natural beauties
and wonders, no less than marvellous
achievements of art, in sacred trust for the
admiration and instruction of mankind.
But there is no possible excuse on any such
score for suffering the shame to continue
and to increase, unless we are willing to
confess ourselves barbarians.

The Calamity on Lake Ontario.

The storm which broke over Lake Ontario
on Monday night and was so destructive to
the fleet of scows towed by the tug Sey-
mour was properly foretold, and the regu-
lar danger signals were flying at least
twenty-four hours in advance. All who
put out on Monday, therefore, from any
lake port at which the signals are regu-
larly shown, or at any port in tele-
graphic communication with a signal
station, put out in defiance of definite in-
formation of the danger of this proceeding.
Foolhardiness in the defiance of a gale on
inland seas is bad enough when the danger
happens to be faced in thoroughly sea-
worthy craft, but to pursue such a course
with a fleet of twelve nondescript float-
ing vehicles, all moved by one tug,
is mere madness, and such indiffer-
ence to a fair warning should make the
persons who exhibit it morally responsible
for the deaths it may cause. Had the sig-
nals been heeded all the lives lost in the
sad accident of Monday night might have
been saved. Some of these days the in-
surance companies will refuse to be re-
sponsible for ships that put out when
the storm signals are up, and then the sig-
nals will be heeded.

Blessed Are the Peacemakers.

THE HERALD was well aware of the thank-
lessness of the undertaking when it set out,
a few days ago, to encourage the two angry
factions of New York democrats to be recon-
ciled with one another. Accordingly we
were not astonished or troubled when the
twin Tammany organs reviled us bitterly
yesterday as intermeddlers, nor are we so
when Governor Robinson intimates the
same notion, with courtesy, in the interest-
ing, but too brief despatch which we print
this morning. The task of getting the
Governor's friends and the Tammany
Indians within kissing distance of one
another has been accomplished, notwith-
standing all these expressions of discon-
tent with the blessed peacemaker, and the
HERALD congratulates the country upon it;
for no worthy public interest could be pro-
moted by suffering the republicans to re-
main undisputed political masters of the
great State of New York. It was necessary
for the public welfare for somebody to
make a beginning, and as neither of the
angry quarrellers would volunteer an ad-
vance the HERALD has led them up face to
face and joined their hands. Now it re-
mains for themselves to perfect the concord,
Mr. Tilden being judiciously offered up on
one side and Mr. Gambleton's patron on the
other as peace-offerings. We class our
share of this grand exploit with our ac-
complishment of the sources of the Congo. We
showed the way to the heart of Africa, and
it remains for the world at large to accom-
plish commercial intercourse with that re-
gion. In like manner we have laid bare
the sources and mapped out the way of
democratic harmony, and it rests with the
democrats themselves to improve it.

Trade Marks—The Remedy.

The judgment of the Supreme Court, that
the act of Congress for the protection of
trade marks is void for repugnance to the
constitution, will occasion much injustice
and inconvenience unless a substitute is
found for the discarded law. The most
appropriate remedy would be an amend-
ment of the constitution conferring
upon Congress the authority which the
Supreme Court denies; but this
would be slow and cumbersome. It re-
quires the concurrence of three-fourths
of the States to ratify an amendment, and
the States which have little trade would
probably be too indifferent to act. There
is another remedy which could be more
speedily applied. If the States which have
a large trade, and therefore a deep interest
in this subject, would act together
and pass a statute in the same form
the remedy would be sufficient for
most practical purposes. Each State might
establish a registry of trade marks for its
own citizens, and pass a law inflicting pen-
alties for falsifying trade marks registered
either by itself or by any other State which
in like manner punished the same offence.
The legislatures of all the principal trad-
ing States might be induced to pass such a
law at their approaching winter sessions,
and by making common cause protect both
the owners of trade marks in their rights
and the people against adulteration of com-
modities.

A Wedge to Split the "Solid South."

All recent news relating to Southern feel-
ing toward General Grant is of a pretty
uniform tenor. People may like this news
or dislike it, but the press must discharge
its duty of representing Southern senti-
ment to be such as on diligent inquiry it
finds it. We do not ourselves like the in-
telligence we receive on this subject, but
that is no reason why we should withhold
or disguise or color or distort it.

We print this morning the observations
of a tourist who has spent the last six
weeks in the South with excellent oppor-
tunities for intercourse with all classes of
the people. This writer corroborates the
general testimony to the existence of a
widely diffused feeling in favor of the
election of General Grant to the Presi-
dency. Whether this is a mere transient
phase of the Southern mind we cannot
undertake to say; that must depend on fur-
ther developments. To borrow a figure
from Swift, if a gazer at the sky should de-
scribe to you a cloud in the zenith resem-
bling a camel and another near the horizon
with the figure of an elephant, his observa-
tions might be verified if you look at once,
but if you wait half an hour you may, in-
deed, behold clouds, but "the zoography
and topography of them" may have en-
tirely changed. Southern sentiment
is evidently in a commotion, like
clouds when the winds are moving. The
Grant images which they display may look
bright and golden in gleams of passing sun-
shine, only to change their shape and
deepen into blackness in the fitfulness of
varying political weather. But for the
present, at least, the state of Southern feel-
ing toward General Grant is noteworthy
and truly remarkable.

It is perhaps not more surprising that a
portion of the Southern democrats should
turn wistful eyes upon General Grant than
it was to see them support Mr. Greeley in
1872. There is infinitely less for them to
overlook in the career of General Grant
than there was in the long vilification of
the Southern people by Mr. Greeley. To
be sure, they do not expect General Grant
to be the democratic candidate; but if they
are forced to conclude that the election of a
republican President is inevitable they will
naturally and reasonably have a choice
among republican candidates. In their
present mood the Southern people prefer
Grant to any other citizen
whom the republican party might
think of nominating. In their despair of
a democratic President many of them
would go so far as to vote for General
Grant in the hope of laying him under ob-
ligations and insuring his protection.
They are desirous of abandoning the bar-
ren field of democratic politics and secur-
ing federal aid in developing the material
resources of their section. The prospect of
electing a democratic President seems so
very slender that it is no wonder the South
begins to look for other sources of relief.

It is too early to form an opinion as to
the effect of this new turn of Southern sen-
timent on the recent great revival of "stal-
wartism" in the republican party. Would
the stalwarts accept General Grant if he
should become the favorite candidate of the
South? Could they run him off the track
by keeping up the stalwart cry? Should
the supporters of other republican candi-
dates attempt this they might succeed; but
since they regard the "solid South" as a
great evil why should they be unwilling to
see the South divided?

While the ultimate acceptance of Gen-
eral Grant by any considerable number of
Southern democrats is extremely doubtful
it admits of no doubt at all that he would
be supported with warm enthusiasm by
the Southern republicans, both white
and black. The consequence would be
a solid South in the Republican
National Convention. The one hundred
and thirty-eight Southern delegates would
only need an addition of forty-seven
from the North to control the Convention,
and New York would furnish thirty-five
of the forty-seven if Senator Conkling should
continue as powerful as he has recently
shown himself in the State. It would not
be difficult to find the remaining twelve so
long in advance of the Convention as to
make the result a foregone certainty and
cause a stampede from the other candidates.
We need not say that we deprecate such a
result as dangerous to our free institutions;
but if the Southern republican delegates
should be solid for Grant this danger will
have to be met and parried by the people
after the nomination is made.

A Remedy for Diphteria.

In another column we print a communi-
cation from Mr. Shishkin, the Russian Min-
ister at Washington, by which he desires to
make generally known, for the possible
benefit of people here, the fact that great
success has attended in Russia the treat-
ment of diphteria with the benzoate of
soda. Recently many parts of Russia have
suffered from an epidemic of this malady.
Only a few days since we published a
statement of its widespread ravages and re-
markable severity in Russian towns. Dipht-
heria is a disease due directly to foul
emanations, but which attains its maximum
of activity in a humid atmosphere. In the
wretched homes or hovels of the demoral-
ized poor, where there is a general indiffer-
ence to cleanliness and where drainage and
ventilation are unknown, it flourishes most;
but it also flourishes in the homes
of the rich and invades the palaces
of princes whenever ignorance of sani-
tary science results in the production
of those conditions favorable to its
development which are always present in
filthy tenements. Dampness, however, is
as important a factor in its production as
are poisonous gases, and an atmosphere sur-
charged with moisture has the same distinct
relation to its prevalence as the heats of
summer have to intestinal troubles. Per-
haps its ravages in Europe this year may
be fairly regarded as attributable in great
part to the saturated state of the soil, due
to the unusual rains and the extensive in-
undations of low districts. But, let
sanitary science do what it may, the time
is yet very remote when it can hope to
extirpate diseases whose cause is distinctly
known, and consequently the knowledge
of an effective remedy is of the very

greatest value to the people. Our
doctors should give a fair trial
to the remedy of which Mr. Shishkin
writes. Little has been said of it, though
in fact a full catalogue of the medicines
that have been tried in this disease would
include almost the whole materia medica.
Gum benzoic and the benzoate of ammonia
have been used in England, the former in
a solution which was applied to the throat
as a varnish to prevent the access of air,
and the latter on the general principle that
all the combinations of benzoic acid have a
stimulant effect on the mucous membrane.
It is very probable that the combination
with soda may have some specific influence.

The Republican Scare in Maine.

The assembling at Augusta of six or seven
ex-Governors and a host of other republi-
can dignitaries to watch the counting of
the votes for Governor betokened the pain-
ful fright into which the republican lead-
ers of Maine have been thrown by their
suspicions of unfair play. Their panic was
probably caused less by anything they knew
of the intentions of the democratic officials
than by their own knowledge of irregulari-
ties in many of the elections and certificates
of returns, and their recollection of the
way in which republican officials have
heretofore treated democratic candidates
in similar circumstances. No longer ago
than 1877 they deprived one democratic
Senator and one democratic Representative
of their seats for mere irregularities of
form, and they naturally expect to see this
kind of tactics resorted upon themselves.
The true rule is to respect the intentions of
the voters and waive mere formalities when
the will of the voters is clear. But this is
not the practice of political parties. A few
years since a candidate in New Hampshire
was deprived of his election because a share
of the votes were for "Natt Head," when
his real name was Nathaniel Head, although
there was no doubt that all the votes were
intended for the same person. Some of
the irregularities in Maine are quite
as trivial; but if the democratic
officials should imitate their republican
predecessors and rigidly follow the strict
letter of the law the result may be a dem-
ocratic and greenback Legislature, who will
defeat the republican candidate for Gov-
ernor, since the Legislature chooses that
officer when none of the candidates has a
clear majority, as was the case in the Sep-
tember election.

Infinitesimally Small Man.

The last lecture of the course with which
Professor Proctor is instructing and de-
lighting astonished thousands was upon
the vastness of time. The subject is one
upon which many men think they know
something. The time during which the ash
barrels of certain city districts remain un-
emptied is often pronounced vast, and that
in which thousands of creditors of defunct
savings banks have waited for dividends is
vaster, but neither approaches in duration
the time consumed by the earth in getting
ready for business. We are told that
for a trifle of a hundred
million years the world has been
dependent upon the sun for light and heat,
but that previously it had spent more than
three hundred million years in cooling
down to a degree which justified it in ac-
cepting assistance from its nearest warm-
hearted neighbor. Three hundred million
years is quite a respectable amount of time
to consume in reducing heat; it is almost
as many years as, at his present rate of cool-
ing down, Mr. Tilden will need in
which to recover from the blazing indig-
nation induced by the result of the
last Presidential campaign. After such
vast periods the duration of man, the
boastful "lord of creation," is simply
nothing, and man the individual is many
thousands of times less, while his assump-
tion that the globe has been glowing, wast-
ing, steaming and cooling for countless
cycles and eons merely to afford a tem-
porary resting place for a lot of two-footed
mites is arrogant to a degree which even a
Custom House inspector over a pile of
trunks never attained to. Man's insignif-
icance is further shown by his manifest
inability to prevent the earth one day be-
coming the mere dingy crust that the lec-
turer assures us it must finally be. The
earth being a mere speck in the solar
system, and the system itself a wee, lone-
some cluster of stars whirling on the
outer edge of a system infinitely greater, it
behoves man to be modest. It matters not
whether he finds the root of his genealogi-
cal tree in Adam or in protoplasm, for the
gardener of Eden, with his nine hundred
and thirty years of life, died a mere baby
if his age is to be compared with that of
the still immature earth, while protoplasm
itself was, we are told, a mere accidental
outcast from matter. The more Professor
Proctor tells us the more infinitely small
man appears.

Denying the News.
Four absolute denials, "on official au-
thority," by the London *Morning Post*, of
recently published points in the foreign
news, would seem to imply that the news
gatherers in Europe are more active than
careful; but the fact is that this budget of
denials, put forth in a somewhat dramatic
fashion, is not to be passed without scruti-
ny, and it may turn out that all these are
merely technical denials. For instance,
the first statement "denies that Eng-
land's ultimatum was sent to the Porte."
Somebody may have called
the threatening communication actually
made an "ultimatum" in a merely
loose use of that word, and the *Post*, in-
formed that it was not an "ultimatum,"
puts what should have been a correction in
a disingenuous way. Again, the *Post* "de-
nies that the Channel fleet was ordered to
be in readiness to proceed from Malta to
Turkish waters in four days." In how
many days, then? The *Post* "denies that
England demanded from Turkey the ces-
sation of a port in the Black Sea." Then the
form of this report, which located the place
demanded on the mainland opposite
Cyprus, was perhaps the correct one. The
Post denies that a league of the Balkan
Provinces "has been formed." True, it
seems to be only in outline as yet. One
might, adopting this style of denial, declare

that nothing ever happened anywhere,
hinging the negation upon some slight
erroneous form of any original statement.

Tempest Tempests.

Is the silly squabble between the two
leading oarsmen of America never to cease?
The public has heard so incessantly about
Courtney and Hanlan and Hanlan and
Courtney that the subject of the race has
become utterly nauseating. If the men are
honest let them either row or hold their
peace. Even a scrub race in punts would
raise both of them above the position they
now occupy in the public esteem. If they
cannot agree upon their present referee
there are plenty of other men from whom
to select. The course these two oarsmen
are pursuing is simply contemptible.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore is to have a merchants' club.
General Grant brought with him a Japanese page.
The Persian salutes you with "May God cool your
eye."
Count Donhoff, of the German Legation at Wash-
ington, is at the Brevoort House.
A traveller on four continents says the pretti-
est city in the world is Oakland, Cal.
Ex-Minister Bigelow will entertain a great deal
at his residence in Washington this winter.
Max Müller says that eccentric talkers are the
spoiled children of the fashionable world.
The Washington *Republic* tearfully intimates that
Talmage can crack coconuts with his teeth.
Less than six in ten thousand of the population
of Ireland are said to be in receipt of pauper relief.
How would it do to send Charles Francis Adams
to the mission at St. Petersburg, so that he may
thaw out?
Colonel O. T. Beard will write a life of the late
Zachariah Chandler and the *Detroit Post and Tribune*
solicits letters and anecdotes.
It has been estimated that in England and Wales
one person in every 118 is arrested for drunkenness;
in Scotland one in every 134; in Ireland one in
every 47.
Speaking of the Indian war, a colorist, who says
that in this instance he is color blind, wonders why
the reds make the whites feel blue. Well, it is be-
cause the government is green.
It is remarked that all the candidates for the Ohio
Senate are now in Washington—namely, ex-
Governor Denison, ex-Governor Young, ex-Senator
Matthews, General Garfield and Judge Tatt.
Although a great deal of the elder sold over coun-
ters is manufactured with flavorings and acids, there
has within a year or two been a notable improve-
ment in refining, bottling and preserving the pure
article.
While photographers sell pictures of the beautiful
rooms of the White House, in which the President
lives, excoats business and holds receptions, there
are critics irreverent enough to speak of it as an "old
shanty."
A Knickerbocker gentleman well acquainted with
the characters of local "help" says:—"Aid a coach-
man to unblock a trace, even on the fiercest night,
and on the next night he will expect that you will
unblock both traces."
Salicylic acid, which is so extensively used by
physicians nowadays, is said to produce hemor-
rhages even in cases where the disease does not have
that effect; but its best combination is with guinine,
says a high authority.
London Truth—"If a woman has money to leave
she seldom heaps it all on one individual, or favors
men at the cost of those of her own sex, but she
fairly apportions her wealth among those of her re-
lations entitled to it."
There is a good old devotee in this city who likes
fine living and who especially affects green turtle
soup. He will never eat his green turtle soup on
Friday for fear the cook may have adulterated it
with oysters' head and neckton broth.
Ralph Waldo Emerson has never been considered
as a man whose religious beliefs could be classed
with those of any denomination. The recent
statement of Bronson Alcott, that Emerson is in
the full sense of the word a Christian Theist, has
raised a great row in Concord, the centre of literary
vanity of this universe.

Pull Mall Gazette.—"If French peasants had large
families of children like the English and Irish the
subdivision of land would soon resolve itself into
an absurdity; therefore the land question may not
have received its final settlement among our neigh-
bors, though there can be no further change in the
radical direction without touching Communism."
If a man has a little pain in his foot he runs to
his family physician for a prescription of opium or
to be told that he must not drink sherry. When he
is about to hire a house he never thinks of asking his
physician, who is generally an amiable man if duti-
fully cross-questioned, whether he is moving into a
healthy neighborhood or whether the house is prop-
erly ventilated and drained.

Washington Capital.—"The intellect necessary to
make a great captain is not great, nor of the finest
breed. God never intended, nor did Christ teach,
that the art of killing should call for the highest
order of mind or of the most approved nature. The
great captains, therefore, when deprived of their
uniforms are rather common men, and that Julius
Cesar, Napoleon Bonaparte and George Thomas
were great men, looked at from any point, only
makes the exceptions necessary to prove the rule."

FINE ARTS.
THE "ART INTERCHANGE" EXHIBITION.
A private view was given yesterday afternoon and
evening, at the American Art Rooms, of a collection
of designs for and completed decorative pictures,
tiles, dinner plates, and cards sent in to the prize
competition opened some time ago by the *Art Interchange*,
of this city. The exhibition will remain open until
Friday. The award of the various money prizes,
ranging from \$50 to \$5, has not yet been made, but
will be shortly. The large number of articles and
designs sent in has been very gratifying, and much
of the work is excellent. Some twenty finished
pictures were received and are now on exhibition.
There are fifteen sets of dinner plates, a number of designs
for the same class of work, and some dinner cards
and tiles. Among the completed pictures which
please us most, is one in blue and white, with
outlines in blue of Japanese figures and bric-a-brac
on a white ground, and one of more cloth, with
disposed and drawn work in blue silk. Two designs
for pictures come from England. An excellent set
of colored designs for plates represents young
women engaged in various kinds of rural and
indoor work, and a set of dinner cards is carefully
and minutely decorated with Japanese subjects.
The idea of the paper which offers the prizes is to
induce American artists to take up this sort of work
and thereby raise the standard of decoration of all
kinds. It certainly is a creditable undertaking.
The judges of the picture designs are Mrs. William
H. Hoyt and Moore, John Taylor Johnston and S.
L. M. Barlow. Those for the tiles, plates and cards
are Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, vice president of the Society
of Decorative Art, Mr. William H. Goodyear, of the
Cooper Union, and Mr. Charles C. Perkins, of
Boston.

LA GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.
The October number of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*,
received through J. W. Bouton, opens with the
fourth article of the series, by Louis Gosse, on
Fromentin, which is illustrated with several re-
productions of drawings by that modern master. The
Marquis de Chennevières concludes, with a fifth
article, his careful and valuable series on the draw-
ings of the old masters lately exhibited in Paris.
With it is a full page heliogravure of two charming
drawings